

No Man is Stronger Than His Stomach

A strong man is strong all over. No man can be strong who is suffering from weak stomach with its consequent indigestion, or from some other disease of the stomach and its associated organs, which impairs digestion and nutrition. For when the stomach is weak or diseased there is a loss of the nutrition contained in food, which is the source of all physical strength. When a man "doesn't feel just right," when he doesn't sleep well, has an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach after eating, is languid, nervous, irritable and despondent, he is losing the nutrition needed to make strength.

Such a man should use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enriches the blood, invigorates the liver, strengthens the kidneys, nourishes the nerves, and so GIVES HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO THE WHOLE BODY.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine of known composition, not even though the dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit. Ingredients printed on wrapper.



NEWS OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER

More and Better Poultry

Portland, Or., Jan. 26.—The Oregon Agricultural College experiment station has published a bulletin on the "Productive Qualities of Poultry." It is a lecture delivered by Professor James Dryden at the poultry section of the graduate school of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames in July, 1910.

This bulletin seems to some of the thinking poultry raisers to be contrary to the latest and most tried ideas of the poultry world.

Taking it for granted that the poultry raisers will be glad to hear the ideas of a practical poultry raiser, I have attempted to answer a few of the statements in the bulletin. Not taking exceptions to Professor Dryden, or that he isn't sincere in his statements, but he has not had quite the experience that a practical raiser and fancier has.

The American Standard of Perfection is compiled by the best and the oldest poultry raisers in the United States, who have bred poultry all their lives and made as much of a study of it as our best historians, geologists or mathematicians have of their particular line, and any one who has common reasoning facilities will allow that one who has made an especial study of a subject knows more about it than one who has not studied into it. It therefore looks to the writer as though that is sufficient for calling the Standard good without going into it further.

If a "chicken is just chicken, and eggs just eggs," then row is just beef and butter just butter, while every one who is familiar with the subject knows that some breeds of cattle make much better beef and more of it than others, while Jersey butter is firm and sweet even in hot weather, while just common cow makes oily, soft butter in comparison and not much of it.

The requirements of a breed of chickens are not alone "feathers," though one has to admit that anything which appeals to the eye will be taken much better care of than something that can lay no claim to beauty, but there are other qualifications. One breed of fowls is adapted to rustling for its own living like the range cattle, while another is better adapted to closer confinement and requiring more care, but returning more meat and eggs.

I think if one reads the Standard understandingly he will find the disqualifications not quite as stated in the lecture spoken of at the beginning of this article.

Having had most experience with the Barred Plymouth Rocks, I would say that if Professor Dryden will study his Standards and his birds purchased from us, which he admits are the best layers he ever had, he will find the shape requirements of a Barred Plymouth Rock female—a long, deep body, broad breast, and wide between the legs, he would find this a typical layer, while a short body and narrow is not a good layer at all.

We sold a flock of pullets to a neighbor a little over a year ago and

they have averaged in a year to a day from the time they began to lay (and our Barred Plymouth Rocks lay at five months) two hundred and ten (210) eggs apiece for the entire flock. Can a mongrel do better than that? Not an individual bird, but a whole flock? I think not.

Doesn't it look rather absurd that if the poultryman can get from five to fifteen dollars a setting for eggs from their good stock, that they would pay no attention to the laying qualities of their flocks? On the contrary, they give it more attention than color, etc., for he who is in the poultry business to stay is in it not hope for the pleasure he finds in it but for all the money he can make out of it, for we all have to live, and the majority of us have to make the poultry business pay or we couldn't keep in it.

About a system of breeding poultry. The average poultry raiser does not need one, but does need good, hard common sense and the energy to carry it out instead of letting the poor chickens run around in the mud half fed, while he writes articles about open-front colony houses with such and such nests, and dropping boards, and in the next breath says the chicken is as well off roosting in trees and forgetting to say where the poor tree-roosting hen will find her nest. No, the markets are not concerned about the Standard of Perfection, but just the same there never has been a time, since we began raising standard-bred poultry, when we could not get from 4 to 5 cents a pound more in the market for our full-blooded chickens in Portland than was being paid for common mongrel chickens.

Professor Dryden advises the farmer to go to the fancier for a rooster once in a while. Now, why does he say that and then say that the fancier does no good and his chickens are good for practically nothing? The fancier is the man or woman who has grit and backbone enough to raise chickens of the very best type he can and stick to it year after year, through all manner of difficulties, working for better and better results regardless of all the skeptics and whatever they may say to hurt the business.

Any one who goes into the matter without prejudice will find that purebred poultry takes no more work, no better housing and no more feed than the common chicken, while they are, instead of being weaklings, more vigorous and thrifty, much better layers, and winter layers at that, and will bring better prices in the market any day than mongrels, and there is the fancier's profit side.

It has paid to breed up cows, horses, sheep and hogs, so why not the chickens? And if it pays, why not stop this everlasting harping on scrub chickens and all pull together for the very best it is possible to get, as there is a vast market in Oregon and the West for poultry products and an ideal climate to raise them in.

Yours for moer and better poultry.—Mrs. G. S. Murray, in Pacific

MANY STUDENTS FALL DOWN HARD

Out of 125 students who took the eighth grade examinations in Linn county last week and whose papers have been graded by County School Superintendent Jackson and his assistants this week, 98 failed to pass. This record is unprecedented here, as generally the percentage of failures in Linn county is small and the showing of only one-fifth of those who took the test securing a passing grade has astounded local school authorities.—Albany Herald.

This is done by the employment of expensive and specially constructed machinery and appliances, with spirits and other solvents, the use and action of which are only properly understood by the chemist.

THE LOST IS FOUND

Who? Al Graves? Yes. Where was he? At 412 Willamette street, eating breakfast. 328

Buy Clothing at Hanson's

All lines reduced to clear out stock before the spring lines come in. We can give you bargains in hand-tailored Suits—the brands that are guaranteed for style and quality.

Complete line of Gents' Furnishings.

Ed. Hanson
No. 8 East Ninth St.

HARLAN ENTERS FEDERAL PRISON FOR 18 MONTHS

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 29.—When the steel doors of the penitentiary here clanged shut yesterday an F. S. Harlan, millionaire lumber operator in the pine forests of Alabama and Florida their closing marked the end of a legal battle which for five years was waged before the lower courts and the supreme court of the United States, the department of justice, and finally the president.

The fight, which was lost, was made to keep Harlan from serving an 18 months' sentence which the circuit court of northern Florida imposed upon him for enforcing peonage on men who toiled in his lumber camps.

Although convicted in 1906, after a sensational trial, Harlan spent his first hour behind prison doors today. When he finally learned that he must serve his term, he asked Attorney-General Wickersham to spare his family the publicity of his being taken into custody by a court officer. The request was granted and the millionaire prisoner, unattended, made the trip from his luxurious country home in Covington county, Alabama, to the penitentiary. It was even necessary to tell the warden who he was and why he had come.

When Harlan was tried, along with several subordinate employees of the Jackson Lumber company, of which he was general manager, evidence was disclosed that men were hired in New York and shipped to the lumber camps.

Laborers Treated as Slaves. Many of these laborers, who, according to the government, were no better than slaves, tried to run away. Harlan and his subordinate officers, the government asserted, kept bloodhounds and armed guards to prevent the escape of a single man. Those who attempted to escape were almost invariably caught, brought back and whipped until the blood flowed, and required to work even harder, if that were possible, according to the charges. A giant Welshman, Rudolph Lanning, caused the authorities to start the criminal action which resulted in the conviction of Harlan and five of his subordinates, who were fined and sent to prison. Lanning escaped twice. The first time he was trailed by bloodhounds into Florida, where he was recaptured, taken back to camp and beaten almost to death. A few weeks later he succeeded in reaching the federal officers, to whom he told his story.

Pays \$5000 Fine. Harlan, being the head of the company, was given the most severe sentence. The others escaped with lighter terms.

MARK DRY CLEANING

The art of Dry Cleaning is comparatively new, and is misunderstood by a great part of the public. Much of the so-called Dry Cleaning is "dry" but not "cleaning."

The inferior work is the result of the method employed by many small places who have no machinery or proper equipment for doing the work and consists merely in brushing the material, either by hand or with a small apparatus (so-called vacuum cleaning), and spraying the surface with a liquid other than water. This goods to some extent, but leaves all the dirt and grease on the reverse



New Jewelry Store

We carry a complete line of Diamonds, Jewelry, Cut Glass, Silverware and Hand Painted China. We buy right and sell right. Your inspection solicited. New and Up-to-date goods.

¶ We can and we will do your watch, clock and jewelry repairing right.

Polock Bros. 516 Willamette St.

Louie the Shoemaker says:

"I want to see all the bad soles in Eugene made good and I will do my best to make them good."

The **REPAIR Dept. Royal Blue Shoe Store**

side and in the center of the cloth, and in the case of coats, jackets and other lined garments, the dirt is left in the inter-lining, padding, etc., and in a short time will work out to the surface and the garment is as soiled looking as it was before it was cleaned.

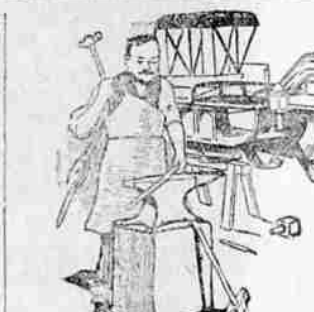
Dry Cleaning in its proper sense means an absolute and thorough cleaning of an article, through and through, without the use of water. **EUGENE DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS**

Everything Possible in Cleaning and Dyeing
125 East Ninth St. Phone Main 122

SPRINGFIELD SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY

Sand, gravel and loam for sale. Leave orders at C. E. Morrison store, Phone Main 174, Powers & Court-right.

Jack rabbits are becoming numerous and troublesome around Diller, and are being hunted by many farmers. One sportsman, relates a correspondent, set his gun against a stump to light his pipe and the dogs chased a rabbit by and knocked the gun down and shot the Jack.



STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT

That is, don't delay when the opportunity presents itself. This is an opportunity to get your carriage and wagon repaired at a very small cost. Later on when business is heavier we will have to charge regular rates. Do not neglect this chance.

BURBACK
531 OLIVE STREET

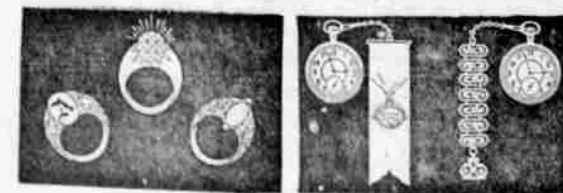
Wanted--- I want your POTATOES

will pay the highest market price

FRANK E. BLAIR

565 Olive St. COMMISSION CO. Phone Main 224

A REMOVAL SALE That Should Interest You



Our jewelry store will be moved to one of the rooms now occupied by Alton Hampton about March 1st, and until that time we will have reductions all goods in our big stock except a few things on which there is a restricted selling price.

We will make immense cuts on Jewelry, Clocks, Cut Glass, Silverware, Novelties, and if you want a Diamond we will sell you what you want at a sacrifice, as we have more than we want to carry over. Don't pass this up, but come in and see us—we will surprise you.

WATT'S JEWELRY CO.
CORNER NINTH AND WILLAMETTE STREETS

1st National Bank
A STRONG DEPOSITARY
for funds in the most important factor in conducting a successful business.
The resources, management and equipment of the First National Bank make it a depository of absolute security. Checking accounts are cordially invited.
Capital \$100,000.00
Surplus and Profits \$135,000.00
Largest Bank in Lane County

DIRECTORS
L. H. Potter, Pres. M. F. GRIGGS, Capitalist.
F. N. McALISTER, Vice Pres. L. T. HARRIS, Judge Cir. Ct.
FRED FISK, Cashier. ALTON HAMPTON, Merchant.
E. U. LEE, County Clerk.

Merchants' Bank
Eugene, Oregon
CAPITAL \$65,000.00
Accounts received subject to Check.
Interest paid on Time Certificates and Savings Accts.

THE REAL SECRET OF MONEY-MAKING
is in the saving of it, and the successful mode of savings is found in the savings bank.
Ask your rich neighbor the secret of his success. He will doubtless tell you that it had its beginning in the habit of saving.
One of the objects of this institution is to provide a place for those who wish to save their money—a place where they can profitably employ their funds without danger of loss.
We pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent, compounded semi-annually, on savings account, and 4 per cent on time certificates of deposit, and also transact all branches of commercial banking.

The Eugene Loan & Savings Bank,
Established 1892
Capital and Surplus \$150,000.00

WE DON'T TOOT OUR OWN HORN
about the variety and quality of our auto supplies. Others do that for us without our joining in. So if you are in doubt ask some auto owning friend about our supplies. Upon his verdict we rest claim to your patronage.
EUGENE AUTO CO.
A. C. CORNELIUS, Manager.
Phone Main 765, Bangs Bldg. Opposite Osburn Hotel.

FRANK E. BLAIR
Wholesale Commission Merchant
WE BUY AND SELL
Hay, Oats, Wheat, Hides of all Kinds, Wool, Mohair, Turkeys, Chickens, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Dressed Veal, Hogs, Goats, Mutton, Lambs, Beef, Etc.
SPECIAL PRICES IN CAR LOAD LOTS
Phone Main 224
565 Olive St. Eugene, Oregon

GERMAN CARNIVAL
St. Valentine's day, at armory hall. Tickets for male masquers, \$1.00. Lady masquers free. Spectators, 25 cents. Everybody is invited. 128